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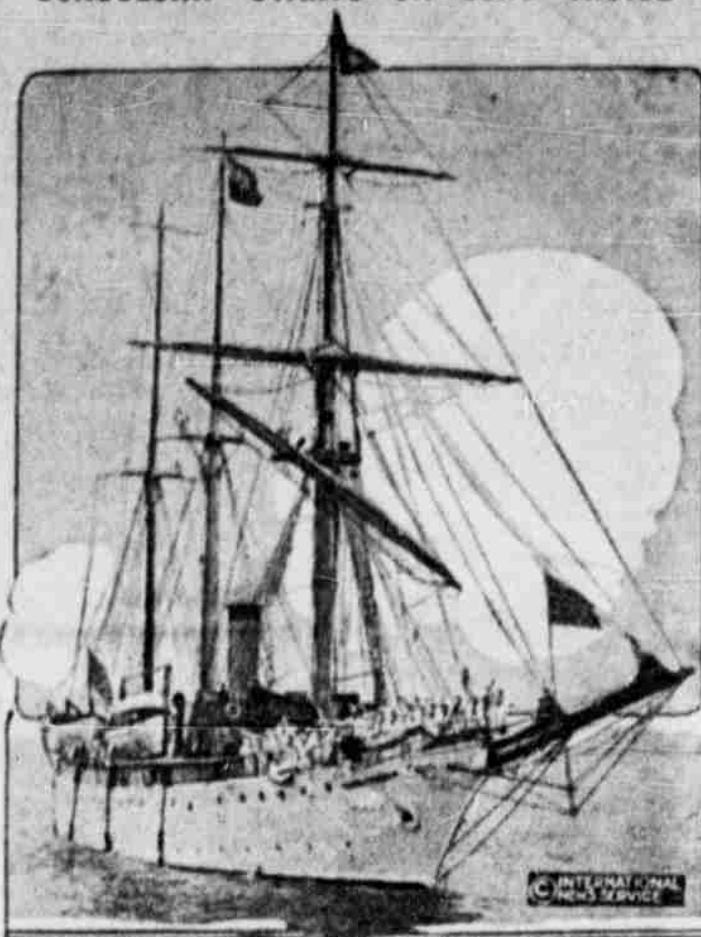
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SCHOOLSHIP STARTS ON LONG 'CRUISE



New York state nautical school ship St. Thomas as she started for the island of St. Thomas on the first lap of her 15,000 mile voyage.

MAKE FIGHT ON ILLITERACY

Settlement Worker Tells of Her Experience in New York's East Side

—Law Disregarded.

A friend has recently given me the letters which I wrote regularly to her family during the first two years of my life in New York's East side. Lillian D. Wald writes in Atlantic: "I had almost forgotten, until these letters recalled it to me, how often Miss Brewster and I gathered over the boys and girls who were out in school, and over those who had already gone to work, without any education."

Almost everyone has had knowledge at some time of the chargin' felt to people who cannot read or write. One intelligent woman of my acquaintance, born in New York state, indignantly succeeded for many years in keeping the fact of her illiteracy secret from the people with whom she lived on terms of intimacy, buying the newspaper daily and making a pretense of reading it.

We had naively assumed that elementary education was given to all, and were appalled to find entire families unable to read or write, even though some of the children had been born in America. The letters remind me, too, of the efforts we made to get the children we encountered into school—day school or night school, public or private—and how many different people reacted to our appeals. The department of health, to facilitate our efforts, supplied us with virus points and authority to vaccinate, should an unvaccinated child could be admitted to school.

Since those days New York city has established a school census and has almost perfected a policy whereby all children are brought into school, but throughout the state there are communities where the compulsory education law is disregarded. The federal census of 1910 shows in this Empire state, in the counties (Franklin and Clinton) inhabited by the native born, illiterates far in excess of that in the counties where the foreign born congregate.

OFFICER'S LIFE IN TRENCHES

Sunny Days of Late Have Made It Far More Comfortable to Sit Outside of His Dog-Out.

An officer of the Guards writes to the London Times: "Life has become far more livable in the trenches. The sunny days we have been having lately have been glorious and it has been quite nice sitting outside a dugout and feeling nice and warm. Very different in January, when it seemed to rain every day. It was so disheartening then as well, because all the work we put in on the trenches one day had disappeared after a wet night, and we had to set to work all over again. Last night I went out with two men to examine the state of the ground in front of our trenches. It was quite exciting work. To begin with, one of those beastly fumes which light up all the ground round was sent up by the Germans just as I was going over the parapet. I had got one leg each side at the moment, so there was nothing for it but to sit tight where I was. These flashes are very comforting on a dark night when you are safely inside your trench, but the disadvantage of them is that they give the other side just the same advantage of seeing if the ground is clear. While we were out last night we came across a sniper's lair which we hadn't spotted from our lines. When we first saw it we thought it might be inhabited still, but there turned out to be no man present at the moment. He won't have found it so pleasant, if he has been there today, as, of course, we marked down the place and have been shooting at it today."

DOCTOR'S BILL NOT DREADED

United States Consul Deedmeyer, Stationed at Prague, Enumerates Physicians' Rates.

According to a report from United States Consul Frank Deedmeyer, stationed at Prague, one may at least be ill in Austria and not dread the exorbitant doctor's bill that follows.

The city of Prague, with a population of about 600,000, has only about 800 physicians, or one for every 750 persons. A doctor charges for a day-time call in the middle class family only 60 cents or ten cents more than if the patient calls on him in his office. For a night call the doctor receives from \$1.30 to \$2, according to the distance. Only professors at the clinics of the two local universities charge more, receiving from two to four dollars for a house call and two dollars for an office visit. As in this country, the physicians give only prescriptions.

At most of the hospitals under the control of the Roman Catholic association, continues Mr. Deedmeyer, treatment and care are entirely free. Nurses at the hospitals are paid 80 cents a day for the first year, with an annual increase of 20 cents a month; at sanatoriums, from six to eight dollars a week; at private houses, from eighty cents to one dollar a day, board being always included for all nurses.

About 100 dentists practice in this city. The average charges are: Drawing one tooth, 10 cents; violent filling, 60 cents to \$1; amalgam filling, 80 cents to \$2, etc.

The annual incomes of these professional men are estimated as follows: Head professors in charge of clinics, salary paid by the government, \$1,400 to \$1,800, and \$2,000 to \$11,000 from private practice; other professors at clinics, salary paid by the government, \$1,000, and from private practice, \$4,000 to \$10,000; general medical practitioners not attached to any clinic, \$3,000 to \$3,500; the average income of a dentist being \$5,000.

DIET FOR THE WAR HORSES

Quantity of Oats is Restricted to Make the German Supply Go Further.

The German government has restricted the quantity of oats which may be given to a horse to 2 1/2 to 3 1/2 pounds daily, and German horse owners are afraid that this restriction will injuriously affect the health and usefulness of their animals. In a recent issue of the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, Doctor Klingner, city veterinarian, shows that these fears are groundless. His experiments, carried on during many years with large numbers of horses, convinced him that maize forms a very satisfactory substitute for oats.

At present, however, maize is as scarce as oats, so that some other substitute must be found. The most obvious one is potatoes, which are very abundant and have been stored in great quantities by all German communities.

Potatoes differ from maize, chiefly in containing a little less starch and considerably less digestible albumen. The deficiency in starch can be met by increasing the ration, and the deficiency in albumen can be compensated by adding a small quantity of some food that is rich in albumen.

Voice of Experience.

"I'm learning to make fudge and taffy," said the prospective bride, "so that I can please my husband with some after we are wedded."

"Fudge and taffy are what the men like," responded the old married woman. "That suits 'em, whether you make it or whether you talk it, my dear."

A Second Look.

Cynthia—Those bathing suits make some people look shorter, don't they?

Tom—Yes, and others look longer.—Judge.

GIVING UP USE OF RADIUM

Through Constant Study at Hands of Experts, Better Understanding of Its Action Attained.

The outbreak of sensational discussion of radium as a cure for cancer having subsided, this method of treatment is finding its true place and value as an aid to surgery. Through constant study at the hands of many experts a new and better understanding of radium is being attained. An authoritative source is found in the annual report of the Harvard cancer commission.

At the Collis P. Huntington hospital in Boston 200 milligrams of radium are in use under all the advantages of new and ingenious methods of application devised by the hospital staff. As a result of another whole year of observation, the Harvard commission reports its conclusion first published in 1914 that the curative value of radium is limited to certain types of skin cancer and other localized forms of the disease. Its value as a palliative in relieving pain and discharge in inoperable cases has been fully confirmed.

It has also been found effective in leukemia, a disease marked by an enormous increase in the white blood cells with enlargement of the spleen. Large cancerous growths were sometimes found to disappear under the influence of radium, but the spreading of the cancer to other parts of the body was not prevented in these cases, and indeed it appeared that the patients might even succumb to the poisons released into the system as a direct result of the breaking up of the tumor under radium treatment.

Most significant of all is the statement that radium treatment has been refused at the Huntington hospital in cases where a surgical cure seemed reasonably probable.—Journal American Medical Association.

"UNSINKABLE SHIP" ABSURD

Expert Declares That Such a Vessel Will Never Be Built—Great Size Disadvantage.

The Morning Post says that the report with which the Lusitania sank raises important questions with regard to modern devices for helping keep vessels afloat in case of their being damaged by accident or design. It quotes Alexander Christie as saying: "I don't believe there is such a thing in the world as an unsinkable ship. Neither do I believe such a ship will ever be built."

The idea of such a thing seems to me absurd. How can you make 50,000 tons of iron, steel and brass float (for that is how you must look at it) when the metal has been battered into a more or less shapeless mass?

There were plenty of lifeboats on board the Lusitania, but it was a question of time, and that did not suffice to launch all the boats. Had the Lusitania remained afloat, say for two or three hours, I have little doubt that the lives of all on board would have been saved except in the case of those who were killed by the explosion of the torpedo, or might have died of shock.

It is one of the disadvantages of the great size of modern passenger vessels that they carry so many people that it takes a long time to get them off in case of danger.

"I am inclined to think that in the future we shall not see vessels much larger than those which have already been built, but because of the reason I have mentioned, but because of the difficulty of finding harbors suitable for the accommodation of the vessels beyond a certain size."

The Faces of Paris.

It is not fanciful to say that the Parisian face, after six months of trial, has acquired a new character. The change seems to have affected the very stuff it is molded of, as though the long ordeal had hardened the poor human clay into some dense commensurate substance. I often pass in the street women whose faces look like memorial medals—idealized images of what they were in the flesh. And the masks of some of the men—those queer, tormented Gallic masks, crushed in and aquat and a little satyr-like—look like the bronzes of the Naples museum, burnt and twisted from their baptism of fire. But none of these faces reveals a personal preoccupation; they are looking, one and all, at France erect on her borders.

Even the women who are comparing different widths of Valenciennes at the lace counter all have something of that vision in their eyes—or else one does not see the ones who haven't.—Edith Wharton, in Scribner's Magazine.

Interesting Relics for Museum.

The national museum at Washington has just been enriched by the addition of a number of relics and mementoes of the second Grinnell expedition, which, in May, 1852, set out in search of Sir John Franklin. Upon the death of Amos Ronnell, the last survivor of that expedition, a collection was presented to the museum by his daughters, and the exhibit, containing gold and silver medals presented by the British government to Mr. Ronnell, a pair of polar bear skin boots made by him, an English rifle, an English knife with carved handle of Eskimo manufacture, and foot coverings made by the Eskimos has just been placed on display.

Marked Historic German Spot.

Standing approximately on the exact spot where in 1414 Frederick of Hohenlohe, count of Nuremberg, with a heavy cannon partly destroyed Priesack, Germany, today rests a curiously built monument in the shape of a war piece made of log wheels, millstones and wood. The town lies on a branch of the Rhine in Prussia near Futedam. Close to it is a large estate bearing the same name, whose fortified castle was captured by Frederick after a bitter fight against the rebellious knight Dietrich von Quitzow. It was below the place where the cannon now stands that the Quitzows were entrenched.—Popular Mechanics.

Accepted the Apology.

A young practitioner appeared before a pompous old judge, who took offense at a remark the lawyer made criticizing his decision.

"If you do not instantly apologize for that remark," said the judge, "I shall commit you for contempt of court."

"Upon recollection, your honor," instantly replied the young attorney, "I find that your honor was right and I was wrong, as your honor always is."

The judge looked dubious, but finally said he would accept the apology.

Uncle Eben Reflects.

"Some men use big words," said Uncle Eben, "de same as a turkey spreads his tail feathers. Dey makes an elegant impression, but dey don't represent to real meat."

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EPIDEMIC OF SPOTTED FEVER

New Raging in Eastern War Area—Disease Known in the Western Countries as Typhus.

News that a lady well known in social circles here and in England has been the victim of spotted fever brings that disease prominently before the public. There seems to be an impression that this is a very severe form of infection epidemic in the eastern portion of Europe and Asia, but quite unknown in the western world. What is called spotted fever, however, is the familiar typhus fever of the western countries.

The other names for the affection—hospital fever, jail fever, camp fever, ship fever and sometimes famine fever—show the conditions under which it develops. When people are crowded together in unclean conditions, with low nutrition from insufficient food and contact with those already suffering from the disease, this form of fever becomes intensely virulent and widely epidemic.

Typhus used to come to New York rather often only a little more than fifty years ago in the crowded immigrant ships, and then made very serious ravages. If we had similar health conditions it would still be a great source of danger. Certain cases of it have been discovered in this city even during the last ten years, but so mild was it in our better sanitary conditions that it seemed quite a different ailment and was for a while called Brill's disease. There is as the Herald prophesied as almost sure to take place, a great epidemic of it now raging in the eastern war area that will undoubtedly in the sad state of health matters there, cause a great deal of suffering and many deaths.—New York Herald.

Choking Him Off.

A man stood in the doorway of a beer palace the other day, says the Cleveland Leader, when a stranger stopped and wiped his perspiring forehead with his elbow, and observed that it was hot, and added:

"Suppose that a man should come in to your place on a day like this and—"

"What sort of a man?" interrupted the other.

"Why, an honest, respectable man about forty years old, who—"

"With money in his pocket?"

"Suppose, sir, that an honest, respectable man, about forty years old, should come into your—"

"Say, old man," interrupted the other with much spirit, "don't you try it on me! I'm the bouncer for the place, and I'd have to use you awful rough."

The honest, respectable man looked the bouncer over, wiped his forehead with his other elbow, and said as he started off:

"Mighty funny that a man can't begin to talk in this town without someone choking him off and calling him a blik."

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